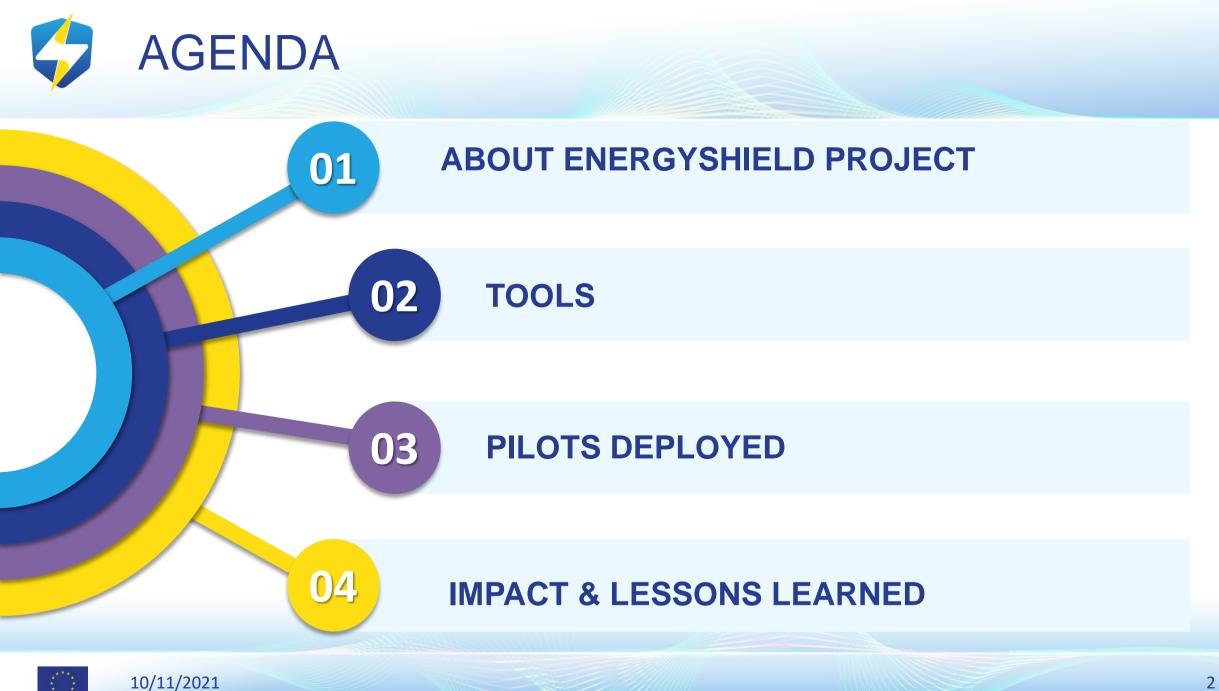


## **ENERGYSHIELD PROJECT**

Project progress and achivements CPS4CIP 2021, 8<sup>th</sup> of October 2021 Facilitator: Otilia Bularca, Project Manager, SIMAVI







### ABOUT THE PROJECT



# ENERGYSHIELD PROJECT IN A NUTSHELL

- Title: Integrated Cybersecurity Solution for the Vulnerability Assessment, Monitoring and Protection of Critical Energy Infrastructures
- Type of Action: Innovation Action
- Topic: SU-DS04-2018-2020
  - Cybersecurity in the Electrical Power and Energy System (EPES): an armour against cyber and privacy attacks and data breaches
- Goal
  - EnergyShield captures the needs of Electrical Power and Energy System (EPES) operators and combines the latest technologies for vulnerability assessment, supervision and protection to draft a defensive toolkit.
- Start date: 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2019
- Duration: 36 months
- Grant: € 7,421,437.38



**CONSORTIUM AND PILOTS** 

Software Imagination & Vision Romania: Software Imagination & Vision PSI Software AG PSI == Germany: SIGA SI-GA Data Security (2014) LTD Israel : OT Solution **L7**DEFENSE L7 Defense LTD foreseeti AB KTH VETENSKAP OCH KONST Sweden: foreseeti Kungliga Tekniska Hoegskolan UK: Tech Inspire LTD City University Of London **Tech Inspire** Konnekt Able Technologies Ireland: **konnekt**able National Technical University Of Athens Greece: SC7 Software Company Ltd Software Company EOOD Bulgaria: Kogen Zagore EOOD (たHPP LENISHTA E **MVETS** Lenishta OOD Elektroenergien Sistemen Operator EAD KZ **CEZ** Distribution Bulgaria AD MIG 23 LTD MIG23 «», GOLDLINE **DIL DIEL** Italy **IREN SPA** Iren

**Italy-** small scale offline demonstrator focuses on DSO infrastructures

CITY

Bulgaria – a city-level online demonstrator analyses cybersecurity risks related to the energy supply chain





**CONCEPT** 

La IIO AFRO

Integrate

**Deploy** best practices, guidelines, methodologies and encourage the adoption of EnergyShield results.

Validate the practical value of the EnergyShield toolkit with EPES stakeholders. Adapt and improve available tools to support Electrical Power and Energy System (EPES) in fighting against cyber attacks.

Integrate the cybersecurity tools in a holistic solution with assessment, monitoring, protection and learning capabilities.







#### Small scale attacks

- Targeting specific organization
- Meant to prevent them from conducting business normally
- e.g. Distributed Denial of Service, ransomware

#### Large scale attacks

- Targeting the entire EPES value chain
- Meant to take down the energy supply services at regional or country level
- e.g. malware deployment, man-inthe-middle

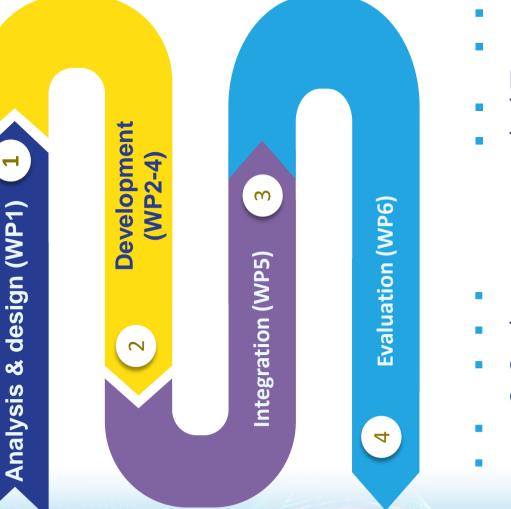


# TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES PROGRESS



- Analysis
- Architecture
- Functional Requirements
- Non-Functional Requirements

- Tools roadmap
- Tools release plan
- Demonstrators timeplan



- Integration plan
- Deployment plans
- Test plan
- Toolkit demo release timeline

- User needs
- Tools evaluation
- On-site deployment
- Piloting
- Evaluation





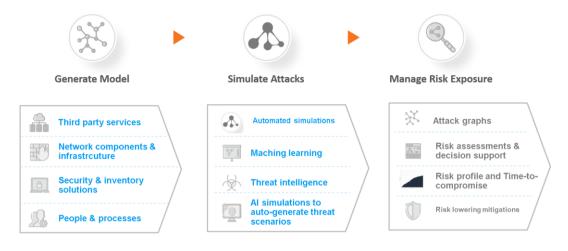


### TOOLS





- Tool contributors
  - Leading partner: FOR
  - Contributing partners: KTH, PSI, SIMAVI
- Tool features
  - Threat modelling & Attack Simulations
    - Analyze cyber resilience in complex systems
    - Bayesian probability networks, Monte Carlo simulations and k-means clustering
  - Operates on a model a cyber "digital twin"
    - Non-intrusive, risk-free
    - Exactness determined by the threat modelling "language" and quality of model
    - Cyber threats are automatically derived from the structural system model
  - "The language" epesLang
    - Codifies the cyber-characteristics of ICS and the electrical energy sector systems
    - Based on Meta Attack Language (<u>https://mal-lang.org</u>)
- TRL Started on 7, targeting 8 (9 after project end)

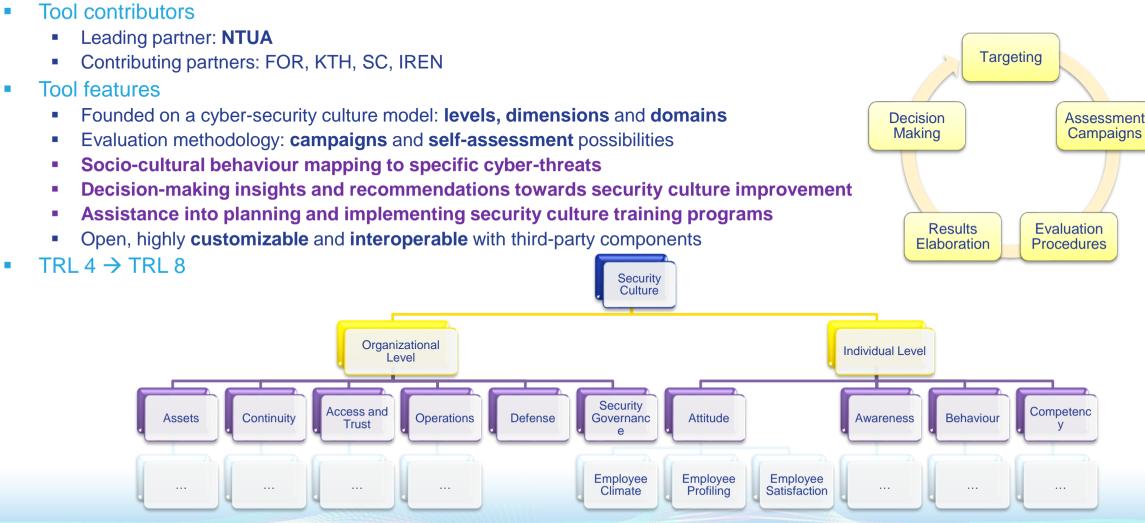






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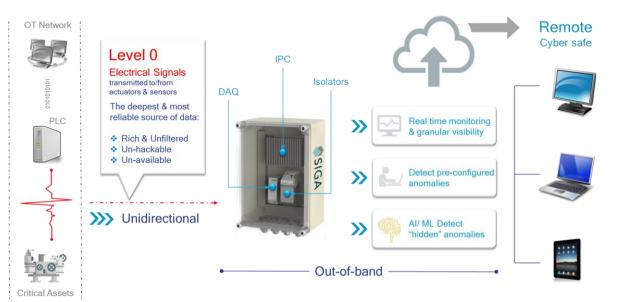
SECURITY BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS TOOL (I)





# ANOMALY DETECTION TOOL

- Tool contributors
  - Leading partner: SIGA
  - Contributing partners: SC, IREN, SIMAVI
- Tool features
  - SIGA's topology & architecture
  - Improved anomaly detection algorithms
  - Extended user's understanding of anomalies
  - Extended variety of sources of process data
  - Higher detection rate and lower or identical false-positive rate compared to existing algorithms
  - By developing the alert text to be set by the specific anomaly
  - Taking data from higher levels (agent on PLC, Communication device etc.)
- TRL -started at 7 and is targeting 8







## DISTRIBUTED DENIAL OF SERVICE MITIGATION TOOL

- Tool contributors
  - Leading partner: L7 Defense
  - Contributing partners: CITY, SC and SIMAVI
- Objective
  - Improve the Real time DDoS mitigation for Energy IT
  - Adjust L7 Defense Ammune AI to secure Smart Grids from DDoS attacks
  - Ensure critical business energy operation continuity
    - Outage prevention. DDoSM uses ML to detect and mitigate application-layer DDoSM attack on the communication infrastructure
    - Disruption attacks prevention. AD can detect anomalies at the OT layer and consequently protect systems against MITM/replay attacks on control infrastructure
    - AD & DDoSM can actively defend infrastructures against DDoS or malware-based attacks
- TRL 6  $\rightarrow$  TRL 8

### INNATE IMMUNE THEORY

- It defines a novel unsupervised learning approach
- It automatically detects unknown automated threats
- It is made for highly controlled and precise mitigation process
  - L7 Defense Ammune<sup>™</sup> API Security Solution Origins Are In Nature

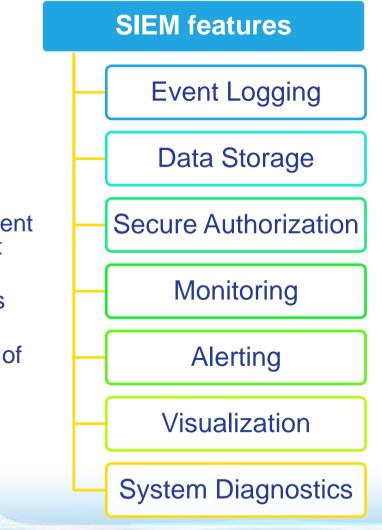
#### "Innate" Immune Model

- 1. It automatically detects unknown automated threats
- 2. It is made for highly controlled & precise mitigation process
- 3. Autonomous system no human intervention required
- 4. Installation is straight forward Plug & Play
- 5. No pre-training required, protection is immediately activated



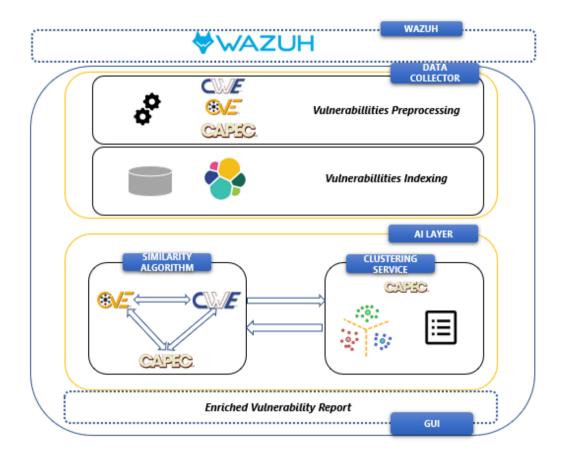
# SIEM TOOL – CONCEPT AND OBJECTIVES

- Tool contributors
  - Leading partner: KT
  - Contributing partners: SIGA, FOR, L7D, TEC, NTUA, SC
- Tool objectives
  - Adapt and customise an open source SIEM tool able to:
    - Detect suspicious activity from multiple sources and endpoints
    - Interact with the other EnergyShield tools and components
  - SIEM combines security information management (SIM) with security event management (SEM) forming a single collaborative security management system.
  - Information(logs, events, metrics) from multiple sources and endpoints is collected and analyzed using rules-based protocols
  - Detect suspicious activity in an efficient and timely manner with the help of features
- TRL 8
- Concept tools to be integrated within SIEM
  - Homomorphic encryption
  - Automated forensic tool





- The objective of the Automated Forensic Module is to provide richer information for the security threat events detected by the EnergyShield SIEM tool by extracting information from external vulnerability databases
  - CVE Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures
  - NVD U.S. National Vulnerability Database
  - CWE Common Weakness Enumeration
  - CAPEC Common Attack Pattern Enumeration and Classification
  - ATT&CK A globally-accessible tactics and techniques dictionary by MITRE Corporation
  - OWASP Open Web Application Security Platform
  - WASC Web Application Security Consortium
- Intelligent rules are used to discover hidden patterns on vulnerabilities
- TRL 4 -> TRL 5



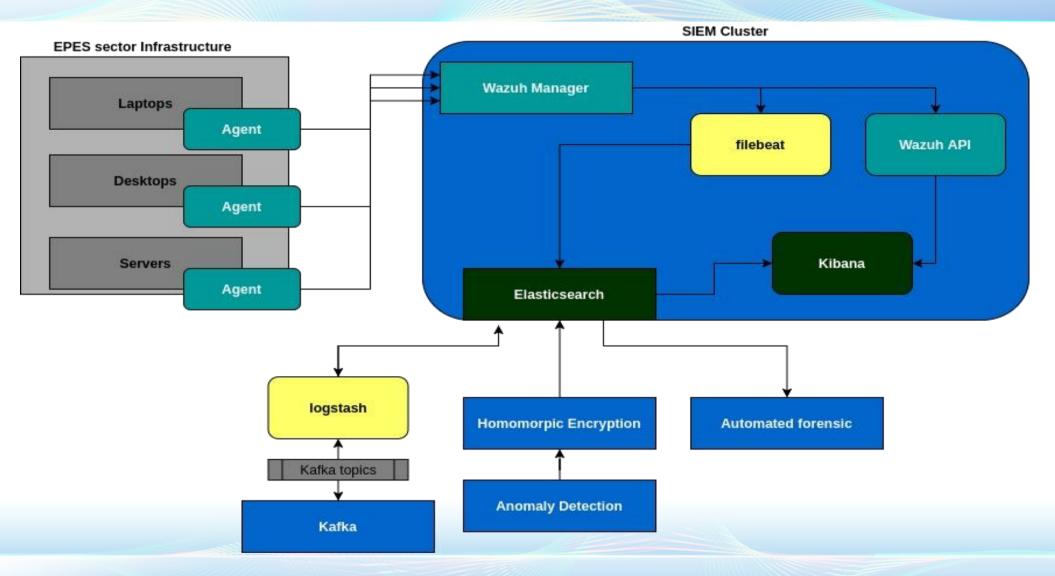




- Status quo
  - Private data needs to be secured
  - Techniques used: pseudonymisation and anonymisation
- Improvement proposal
  - Homomorphic Encryption (HE) tool data in ciphertext can be analyzed and worked with
- Challenges
  - HE is that they often increase the 'noise: slows down processing speed, can make the decryption operation worthless.
- Solution:
  - automated framework which reduces the noise of HE operations
  - develop a searchable HE encryption tool based on Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA).

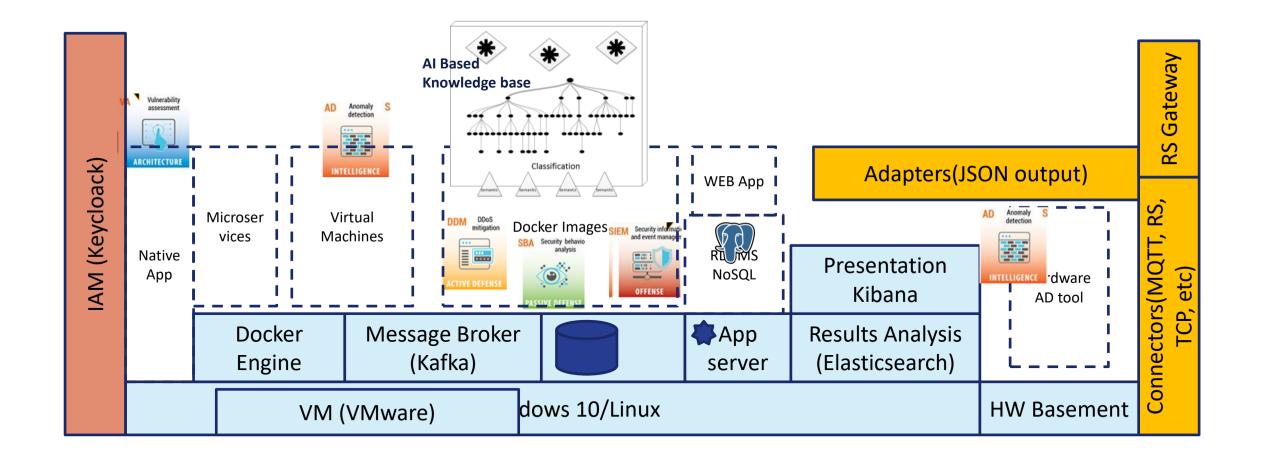






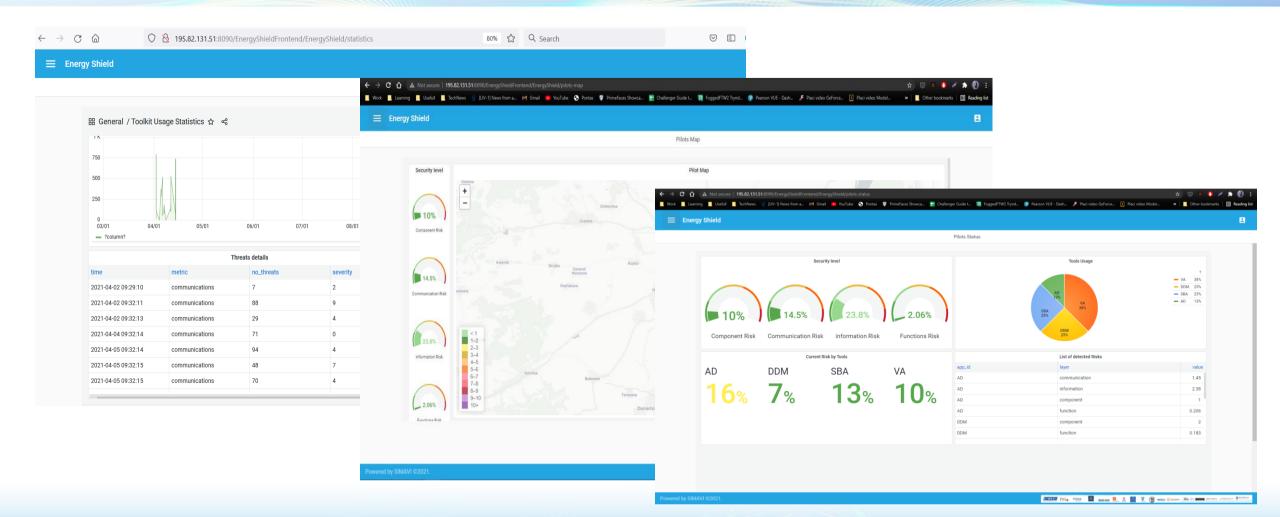


# ENERGYSHIELD TOOLKIT ORGANIZATION





ENERGYSHIELD PORTAL



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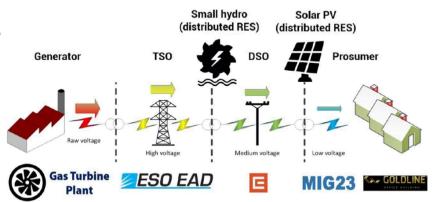


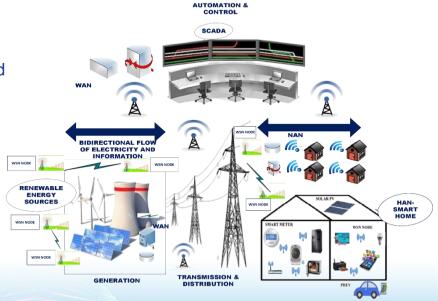
### **PILOTS DEPLOYED**





- Aim
  - to evaluate the most effective solutions to prevent, detect, and mitigate malicious cyber-attacks
- Scenarios
  - Attacks on Substation Infrastructure
  - Attacks on Consumer / Prosumer networks points
- Infrastructure
  - one primary substation (operated by ESO),
  - secondary substations (operated by CEZ),
  - gas-turbine plant (CoTTP)
  - hydro generation plant (RES),
  - prosumer GOLD (producer and consumer)
  - regular CEZ residential consumers
  - In the Bulgarian electricity system, there is a SCADA system installed and operated in the various substations connecting the 400,220,110 kV lines network.
  - PLC/RTUs and measurement systems (energy meters, PMUs, DLR sensors) are interconnected by using the DNP3/IEC60870-5/IEC61850 protocols.
- Tools proposed and TRL progress
  - Vulnerability assessment module [TRL 7 to 8]
  - Security behaviour analysis module [TRL 4 to 8]
  - Anomaly detection module [TRL 7 to 8]
  - DDoS mitigation module [TRL 6 to 8]
  - Security information and event management module [TRL 6 to 8]







S value chain

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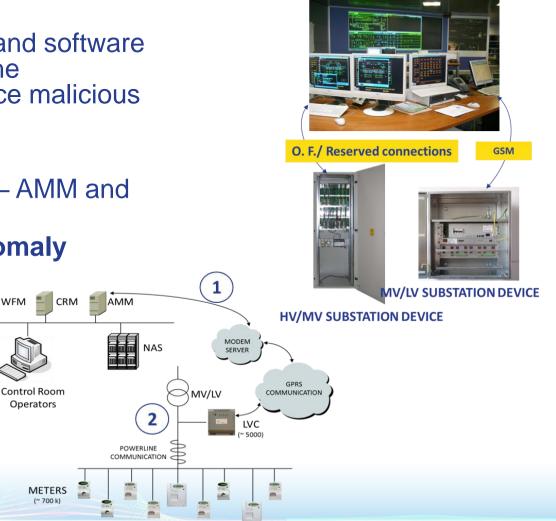


#### Aim

- to evaluate the most effective solutions (hardware and software solutions, organizational approaches, changes in the procedures and qualified the staff in this field) to face malicious cyber-attacks.
- Scenarios
  - Testing the Security Behaviour Analysis tool on AMM and Network remote control system

TCP/IP

- Perform a feasibility study on integration of the Anomaly detection tool on its specific SCADA system
- Infrastructure
  - HV/MV Remote control system and SCADA
    - Network monitoring
    - Fault/outage detection
    - Emergency operations
  - Smart metering infrastructure







### **IMPACT & LESSONS LEARNED**



# EXPECTED IMPACT & CHALLENGES

- EnergyShield project addresses
  - the implementation gap between research projects and industrial applications (NISD)
  - The particularities of cybersecurity in energy sector [EC Recommendation on cybersecurity in energy sector SWD(2019) 1240]
    - real-time requirements (certain processes cannot be delayed)
    - cascading effect (compromise can trigger back-outs)
    - technology mix (risk form legacy components)
- End users: EPES value chain:
  - Generators, DSOs, TSOs, aggregators, prosumers
- Challenges
  - OT and IT integration and testing
  - A wide area of technologies used to develop the components
  - Different business aspects of the functionality (from behaviour analysis to anomaly detection and monitoring)





- the technology providers have improved and adapted the tools making them ready for integration through the overall EnergyShield system and interacted with Practitioners to collect feedback (testing and evaluation of tools
- a flexible integration concept was designed and is being implemented to ease the accommodation of tools a Portal to securely access the toolkit.
- technology providers have collaborated towards preparing and accommodating tools using different technologies in a common environment (EnergyShield toolkit) and using a data fusion mechanism combined machine learning to create a global view.





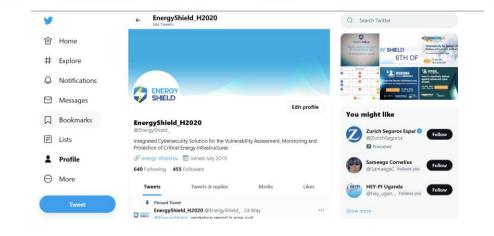
## Social media

- Twitter
- LinkedIn
- Project website
  - Articles on events participation

SCAN ME

SCAN M

- Newsletters
- 19 scientific articles published
- Foundation members in 2 clusters: CyberEPES and ESCI















- Find us: www.energy-shield.eu
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- Join our LinkedIn group: EnergyShield
- Contact us: EnergyShield@siveco.ro
- Video presentation: https://youtu.be/AtSUmkrp1Dw
- Project Coordinator: SIMAVI
  - Otilia Bularca, Project Manager
  - E-mail: otilia.bularca@simavi.ro





Distributed Denial of

Service mitigation

Security Behaviour

EnergyShield in a nutshell

18 partners from 10 countries

Find us: www.energy-shield.eu Follow us: @EnergyShield

Grant Number: 832907

Grant: € 7.421.437.38

Analysis



- Supply chains for components of critical infrastructure have gotten recently large attention of policy maker in the telecommunication, especially on 5G-driver regulation and the market share targeted by global player.
  - This discussion is highly relevant for the energy sector as similar companies are also leading the sector of photovoltaic inverters.
- Software supply chain risks became additionally very visible after hackers inserted malware into the SolarWinds software, which was rolled-out to many customers from the government and critical infrastructure sector.
- Starting from a plethora of technologies and use case functionalities the EnergyShield system needs to provide full flexibility.
  - In this case monolith architecture is not feasible as limits the deployment possibilities, is difficult to scale and limits the adoption of new technologies.
  - Thus, to ease the deployment on a variety of system uncouples **containerization** is proposed.
- The market and competition assessment confirmed that many tools are cross sectors tools (i.e., no specific offer to the energy sector).
  - There have been several recent incidents that provide good arguments for the exploitation of the EnergyShield toolkit
    - the global SolarWinds incident (software supply chain attack), vulnerabilities in Microsoft Exchange and recently the attack to the Colonial Pipeline (USA).
  - on a high level, suppliers and customers agree that cybersecurity is important, but it is a completely different story to convince utilities to install new cybersecurity (not established) devices into their critical infrastructures
- Early establishment of a communication network is important for reaching our relevant stakeholders, creating synergies and facilitating cross-fertilization of similar projects.





### **THANK YOU!**



Software Imagination & Vision











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**PSI** 

«» « GOLDLINE



CHPP LENISHTA Software Company Ltd





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**OT** Solutions